





FRANKFORT:

SATURDAY: DECEMBER 16.

## REMOVAL.

The office of the "KENTUCKY YEOMAN" has been removed to the new three-story building on Main street, near the corner of St. Clair.

## State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommended to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

## Temperance Convention.

The friends of the Temperance cause through out the State assembled in Convention in Louisville upon the 13th, to take into consideration the expediency of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Convention assembled on Thursday, and the committee appointed to draft a platform made their report, which was unanimously adopted. They assert that it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection, either to the manufacturer or vendor of ardent spirits. Secondly, That the manufacture of ardent spirits is inimical to the best interest of the State. Thirdly, That the Legislative prohibition of the sale and manufacture is entirely compatible with "rational liberty and with the claims of justice and legitimate commerce."

The committee to whom was referred the subject of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, reported that in their opinion, this was the time, and recommended that the Convention make a nomination before the adjournment of the present session. The report was hailed with marks of satisfaction by the Convention. Dr. W. L. Brockbridge opposed the question being put to an issue just now, as he was in favor of delaying the action of the political parties. At this juncture Mr. Edgar Needham, submitted a substitute for the original report to the following effect: That the Convention appoint a state committee, whose duty it shall be to await the action of the political parties of the day, and then to interrogate the respective candidates, in regard to their position upon the Temperance question. If the answers are not satisfactory then it shall be the duty of the committee to call another State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates pledged to the support of the Temperance principles. A spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Needham of Louisville, Sam. Shy of Lexington, Ed. Oldham of Fayette, C. M. Matthews of Henry, M. D. McHenry of Shelby, Thos. P. Posey of Henry, and others participated. After the Rev. H. P. Johnson of Lawrence, had addressed the Convention, there was a general call for the President to express his views upon Mr. Needham's motion.

Judge Robertson arose and then addressed the Convention. *En passant*, the Judge paid a high compliment to the mystical order of Know-Nothings, and said that though he knew but little of their actions, he had always "prayed for their success." The Know-Nothings and Temperance men he said must unite, to ensure success. As a former pupil of the venerable Judge, we would like to pass his speech by without comment, but the sentiments are so extremely odious to us, that we must at the risk of offending his legal majesty denounce his remarks as decidedly unfitted for a Temperance Convention. They are not only unfitted for that assembly, but also for any convocation that has the good of the Union in mind, since the advancement of the Native American party is calculated to produce only discord and trouble among our people. As a precursor we esteem it, almost reverence Judge Robertson for his profound attainments in every branch of science; and, in constitutional law and equity, we rank him side by side, a compeer of Kent and Story, but as a politician, we can have no confidence in his stability or his integrity. Swayed by ambitious desires, he is ever willing to court the popular will, and hence his extreme advocacy of Mr. Needham's substitute.

After considerable discussion, the question was put to the body, "shall the Convention proceed to nomination?" and it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 81 to 18. The committee to whom was referred the duty of nominating candidates then presented the names of Major GEORGE W. WILLIAMS for Governor, and that of JAMES G. HARDY, of Barren county, for Lieutenant Governor. A letter was received from Major Williams, returning his thanks and asking time to consider whether or not he would accept the nomination.

A motion was then made by C. M. MATTHEWS, that a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to act as the Temperance Central Committee, and who shall act as they deem most conducive to the interests of the Temperance cause. The Convention, then, after a few remarks from Messrs. LEONARD and FOLDMAN and an affecting appeal from Mr. ED. OLDHAM from Fayette, adjourned sine die.

We may have more to say on this question in a future issue.

FILMORE DEFENDING HIS POSITION.—His HEAD TURNED NORTHWARD.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, with the view of vindicating ex-President FILMORE's consistency on the slavery question, reproduces the whole of his celebrated letter "to the Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," in which he answers all the interrogations propounded him affirmatively, and favorable to the abolition cause. The New York Evening Post says it attaches great importance to his explanation, as it "shows that the late President has abandoned all hope of doing anything without the aid of Northern Whigs, and has no hope of getting their support without resuming his original anti-slavery opinions."

The Work on the Washington National Monument is now nearly suspended for want of funds. There are only eight persons engaged on it, and they are likely soon to be discharged. The shaft has now risen to 270 feet.

## Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

This is an able, statesmanlike and interesting paper, for while it is sufficiently extended to present a review of a year's operation of the numerous, diverse and complicated interests committed to his management and supervision, it is at the same time so well arranged and condensed as to be within the reading opportunities of all.

During the last fiscal year there have been 11,070,935 acres of the public lands surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. Within the same period 7,953,735 acres were sold for cash, and \$9,255,532.58 received therefor; being 5,952,240 acres more than were sold for cash during the preceding year. During the last fiscal year 3,416,802 acres were located with bounty land warrants, 11,033,813 acres for the States, as government lands, and 1,751,962 acres for railroads, &c. Thus showing that the quantity of lands increased, the number of acres sold for cash, a sensible diminution is felt in the various other modes in which the lands are disposed of.

The quantity of lands sold during the first and second quarters of the present fiscal year is 3,235,496 acres, and the money received therefor \$3,642,496.41 more than during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

The quantity of land located in satisfaction of bounty land claims, for services rendered in the various wars since 1790, is 31,427,612 acres. To satisfy Virginia bounty land warrants, under the act of August 31, 1853, scrip has issued calling for \$3,642,496.41 more than during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

The introduction of the graduation principle into our public land system engraves upon it a new and important feature. The Secretary considers the law very difficult of execution, and that to accomplish the object of the law, as intended by its passage, material modifications must be made. The Secretary adheres to his previous views respecting the policy of granting alternate sections of land in aid of the construction of great leading highways, when such works are likely to be undertaken and completed in good faith, and prove beneficial to the public, and to the advocates and speculators. To throw the necessary guards and restrictions around such grants, the Secretary makes some general suggestions, but submits the matter to the wisdom of Congress.

The applications to Congress at its last session (so far as they would be brought to the attention of the department by the committee) concerning the construction of about 5,056 miles of road, which, allowing six sections to the mile, would have required twenty millions of acres.

In anticipation that some of these grants would be made, and not knowing which, the department, upon the urgent solicitation of the delegates in Congress, reserved the lands of the proposed routes of the roads to an extent approximating to thirty millions of acres. The department has carefully reconsidered the policy of this course, and has come to the determination not to make such reservations hereafter, until the grants shall have been actually made by Congress. The reasons for this determination are, in part, that such reservations of doubtful legality—that they retard the settlement of the country—the difficulty of ascertaining in what case it is likely the grants will be made, and the fear of injuring the section of country in which the improvement is contemplated by turning these lands into a speculation.

The Secretary recommends an independent commission to be appointed to investigate the claims of the public domain, and to report to Congress.

After the passage of the act, September, 1850, granting the government lands to the States in which they lie, many such lands were taken up by purchase, location or agricultural land. An act of 1850 being a grant in preference to the State, the United States cannot make title to the individual purchases of locators, and many difficulties have grown up under this head, to settle which and afford relief, the Secretary recommends remedial legislation.

The Secretary recommends as independently necessary to the completion of the vast amount of business before it, a continuation for another year the commission to settle land claims in California. The commissioners have, by their great assiduity, accomplished a great deal, and there is yet much for them to do. They have adjudicated 397 claims, which is about half the number presented. Of these 294 were confirmed, and 736 square leagues of land, and 133 rejected, covering 383 square leagues.

The Secretary adverts to the irregularities and inequalities produced by the numerous and diversified pension laws, and recommends some important modifications, with a view to restore uniformity to the original design of its projectors, and to increase its benefits, and restrict its operation to those who are really and legitimately deserving objects of government favor and protection. He reviews his recommendation of a biennial examination of invalid pensioners, and cites the singular fact that while applicants are numerous, and constantly presenting themselves for an increase of pension, account of increased disability, but two instances have occurred of a voluntary acknowledgment of a diminution of the disability for which the pension was granted.

The department has been singularly successful in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the misappropriators of funds on the Pension list. Up to the 30th September last, and since the 4th March, 1853, thirty persons have been indicted—of these eleven have been convicted; nine forfeited their recognizances and fled; one died; one committed suicide; two have eluded the officers, and await their trial.

We are surprised to learn that in so large and important a department as that of the Interior no appropriation ledgers were kept therein by which the financial condition of the department could be ascertained, until the present Secretary took charge of it. It now appears that an admirable and economical system has been devised, and is in successful operation, by which uniformity, promptitude and intelligence are secured in the disbursement of the public moneys, and advances to disbursing agents regulated by the wants of the public service and the means of the Department to meet them. On the 31st of March, 1853, the enormous sum of \$948,475.80 was in the hands of pension agents alone. This sum financial system has enabled the department to call in this amount, so that on the 30th of June last those agents only had on hand the aggregate sum of \$393,801.20, an amount amply sufficient to provide for the prompt payment of pensions liable to be called for, until other advances were made.

It was surmised that the new lines of boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico would be completed within the time and the amount estimated at the last session. Recent intelligence indicates that a further appropriation may become necessary, but the Secretary still hopes that if made, its use may be avoided.

The Secretary recommends the demarcation of the boundary line between the United States and the British North American possessions, and particularly that portion of it which forms the northern boundary of the Territory of Washington, and also the settlements of claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound companies before the difficulties and embarrassments grow up between the subjects of the two nations respectively.

The Secretary asks some judicial recommendations respecting the laws and organization of the Patent Office, so as to secure the rights of inventors and increase the efficiency of the office. In proportion to the rapidly increasing business devolving upon it.

The Secretary also recommends the creation, in connection with the office of Attorney General, of a law Department of the government; the increase of the salary of the Judges of the District Court of the United States, and certain modifications of the fee bill of 1853. The Secretary observes that a large amount of disbursements is isolated in the department in relation to judicial expenses of various kinds, which he thinks should be regulated by law.

A thorough examination of the subject has resulted in showing that the expenses incident to the office of Coroner for the District, (amounting, perhaps, to some \$9,000 per annum,) are not legally chargeable to the United States, and disbursements from the Treasury on this account have consequently ceased.

The clerk of the United States courts in this district has also been required to conform to the law regulating the fees of the other clerks of the United States courts in the several States and Territories, and a considerable saving of public money has thereby effected.

It appears that two hundred and twenty-three terms of United States courts are held during each year, at eighty-eight different places; and in alluding to the causes which yearly demand an increased appropriation for the support of the judiciary, the Secretary very pertinently suggests whether the business transacted in the courts justifies these terms. It appears that in the Western district of Virginia, the courts are held at six different places; in the Northern district of New York, at eight; in California, at six; in Louisiana, at six; and in Florida, at five. The Secretary seems to favor the idea of confining the sessions of the courts to one or two places in each State, the arguments for public buildings at these points for the accommodation of the courts, and with a view to make them independent of the State or other local authorities.

The census statistics, called for by separate resolutions of the two houses of Congress at the last session, are now ready to be laid before Congress, and the work having been completed, the clerks of the courts are now in the treaty of disbandment. The Secretary recommends liberal appropriations for improvements of the federal metropolis, and also the erection of substantial fire-proof buildings for the accommodation of the State, War, Navy, and Interior departments, and suggests that a better application of a portion of the funds now in the treasury cannot be made. He also suggests the propriety of donating such of the vacant public lots in the city as may not be needed for public purposes, to the city authorities, for educational purposes.

The work on the Little Falls bridge, and likewise the Insane Asylum, has been vigorously prosecuted, and the superintendent of the able and accomplished officers in charge of them respectively.

The affairs of the Penitentiary are noticed, and an appropriation recommended to free it from an old indebtedness.

The Secretary considers his chief clerk to have been overlooked when the salaries of certain officers of the government were increased by an act of the last session, and justly appreciating the value of his services—which he says are as arduous and important as those of the assistant secretaries of the other departments—he recommends that his compensation be increased accordingly, and that he be made, *ex officio*, Assistant Secretary in the absence of the Secretary from the department.

Within the past year, fourteen Indian treaties have been negotiated, all of which evince a just and liberal spirit towards the poor Indian. The Secretary considers the annuities provided for therein as amply sufficient for the purposes intended, and he has not hesitated to apply to Congress for an increase of the annuities. He regards it as one of the highest duties of the government to see that our engagements with these poor unlettered children of the forest, who are rapidly passing away, should be executed with the most scrupulous good faith on our part, and that mild and persuasive measures should be employed to induce them to abandon the chase, and to adopt the habits of civilized life, which is their only remedy against poverty and that force or coercion should not be resorted to except in extreme cases.

The humane views advocated by the Secretary respecting these wild and barbarous, though interesting people, do equal credit to his head and his heart. His report on this subject will, we doubt not, be received with satisfaction and approbation by every statesman, philosopher and philanthropist.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Col. Many, in his annual report, sets forth many facts of interest, and shows that the operations of his department during the year have been exceedingly large.

The Indians in Nebraska and Kansas have ceded to the United States Government nearly fifteen millions of acres of land. The Indians, however, have caught some of the white men's spirit, and they demand a higher price than usual for the land in Kansas. They only agreed to give up these lands under a pledge that they should have a reserve for a permanent home.

There is trouble with the Indians on the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and the agent, while the agent is seeking them to present amendments to treaties, they are quietly shooting down emigrants and robbing traders. The Commissioner thinks something should be done for these misguided people, but acknowledges that he cannot say what the "something" should be, he suggests kindness and peaceful attempts to colonize them.

The Commissioner gives some valuable information relative to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, and he also suggests that no more removals of Indian tribes shall take place; that is, the reserved lands given them by Government, shall be secured to them.

"In carrying out all the plans heretofore devised for ameliorating the condition of the aborigines of our continent, difficulties have arisen and obstacles presented themselves on every side, and it seems impossible now to devise any means for attaining these desirable ends, by which all difficulties could be obviated, all obstacles avoided."

"But partial success has attended the labors of the benevolent; and the efforts of the department, when most faithfully directed, have not unfrequently proved a positive in jury. Adverse elements have always been at work to thwart the wishes of the government and counteract the labors of the philanthropist, and the department has been but too often unsuccessful. Our former policy, and the inevitable determination of the Indian to resist domestication, have combined to place him in a situation where the lawless and unprincipled could always have access to him; and such persons have, through all periods of our history, and confirmed him in the belief that labor and the arts of peace are degrading, and his submission to them offensive to the Great Spirit, and directed and controlled his action and made him the victim of their avarice."

"Such influences are believed to be as formidable and more unscrupulous than at any former period of our history, and when we add to them the train of ever-recurring and never-ending difficulties that beset the path of the weaker in the battle of life with the stronger race, we perceive, in the present condition of the red man and the dangers that encompass him, additional motives to call into active interest, and in behalf all the energies of the benevolent and good of the land."

"As a Christian government and people, our obligations and duties are of the highest and holiest character, and we are accountable to the Maker of all men for the manner in which we discharge them. Having faithfully employed all the means placed within our reach to improve the Indian race, and preserve it from extinction, we can, with a good conscience and strong faith, leave the issue in the hands of our common Father."

"It is estimated that the required appropriation for the various departments of the United States government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, will amount to very nearly sixty-one millions of dollars."

On the 14th inst., by Rev. John N. Norton, D.D. M.G. GRUBER, of Pleasantville, Ky., to MARTHA JANE FISK, of Frankfort.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## Ascension Church.

The Bishop of the diocese will make a special visitation to this parish on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., and will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and confirm at 3 P.M.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Rheumatic Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will relieve their dropping constitutions, except all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic power restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparilla in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the city. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

\* See advertisement.

When MacMahon, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said to him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like *Jasper's Cathartic Pills*, is worth a great deal more, because it cures well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

Holloway's Pills, a Certain Remedy for Debilitated Constitutions, Loss of Appetite, and Loss of Spirit.

Mr. Richard White, of No. 8, Abingdon-square, Manchester-road, Bradford, was afflicted for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and loss of spirit, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no further use to him. About this time he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

Acidic diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint are the most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved efficient in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure, it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the *Holloway's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Flour.—Extra Family Flour at \$8 50 per bbl. cash. (106) TODD & GOODWIN.

GIFT CONCERT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TO COME OFF IN LOUISVILLE, Thursday Evening December 21.

THE Prizes consist in part of a two-story brick house and lot, on Floyd street, valued at \$3,000.

Three Thousand Dollars.

Rosewood Piano, one of Hallett & Cushman's Grand Action 7 Octaves and 88 Notes, and 100 LUMBER, at the regular market prices of green lumber. We intend hereafter keeping on hand a full stock of all kinds of Pianos, Joints, Stands, Lathes, &c. All orders left with us will be promptly filled out at our yard or at our MILL ON FLAT CREEK.

We are now receiving a full stock of 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3 and 4 inch Plank; also, Joists, Scantling, Rafter, and a lot of Walnut, Oak and Ash Plank, &c.

L. J. & L. E. HARVEY.

NEW FIRM.

PAT. JOYCE & GRANT.

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GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, ON ANN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE.

WHERE they will be pleased to see their customers and the public generally.

The stock is all new and selected, and of the best quality. They pledge themselves to accommodate a who may call on them.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—120 bbls, 4 and 6 years old, very superior quality, in store and for sale low for cash by W. H. KEENE.

WHISKY.—20 bbls "Orange Grove" Whisky just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—My stock of fine Liquors and Cigars is now large and complete, all recently imported, and warranted not inferior to any in the market. W. H. KEENE.

COFFEE.—25 bbls superior Rio Coffee; 10 bags extra; 10 Java Coffee; Just received and for sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

WHISKY.—40 bbls 2 year old; 40 bbls 3 year old; 1,000 the barrel; 20 bbls 3 year old; for sale by GRAY & TODD.

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Aromatic Vinegar, a new and coolingly pungent Aroma, very agreeable to the invalid, at DR. MILL'S DRUG STORE.

SECOND IMPORTATION.—We have just received a new supply of most and best Hats and Caps, various styles and prices, very cheap at EVANS & CO'S.

SERVANTS BOOTS AND SHOES.—Our assortment of servants' Boots and Shoes will be inspected, for sale very low at EVANS & CO.

BASKETS Due De Montebello, just received and for sale by W. H. KEENE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We are now offering greater bargains in Negro Boots and Shoes than were ever before offered in Frankfort. Come and examine before it is too late. EVANS & CO.

TO THE LADIES.—We received by express Saturday another fresh lot ladies' double and single Silk Lining Gaiters, with or without heels. EVANS & CO.

GOLD PENS.—Bard & Wilson's superior patent Gold Pens, with or without cases. These are the best pens now in use. For sale low by EVANS & CO.

NEW STYLE HATS.—We have just received a new lot of soft black and fancy Dress hats, entirely new styles. Call and see them. (Com. copy.) EVANS & CO.

SUNDRIES.—Candies, Cakes, Spices of all kinds, Sardines, can Oysters, Lobsters, fresh Salmon, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, fresh Peaches and Strawberries, Brandy Fruits, &c. for sale by V. S. WEST & CO.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—20 bbls old Bourbon Whisky, 3 years old, Brandy, Gin, Wines, bottled Liquors of all kinds, for sale by V. S. WEST & CO.

U. S. KENTUCKY DISTRICT COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY, December 7, 1854.

JOHN G. SIMS' CASE, of Jessamine county.

THE Masters' report on the reference for the purpose of a dividend having been made and filed.

It is ordered, That a dividend and distribution of the assets now in money on deposit, will be made here among the creditors who have proved their debts, on Monday, the 1st day of January next, unless cause be shown against it before that day.

A copy at the residence of JNO. A. MONROE, C. D. C. By BEN J. MONROE, D. C.

SUGAR.—34 bbls prime N. Orleans Sugar; 3 bbls fine Hall's Preserving Sugar; 20 bbls crushed, loaf and powdered Sugars; For sale by (1025) E. L. SAMUEL.

FINE CUTLERY.—We have a most complete assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives; also, Rogers', Wostenholme's, and Butcher's Razors, gentlemen's pocket and Ladies' Work Scissors. EVANS & CO.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## New Grand Duchy of Baden Lottery Loan.

Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in different prizes, as follows:

1st of 50,000 Fls. 2d of 15,000 Fls. 3d of 5,000 Fls. 4th of 1,000 Fls. 5th of 500 Fls. 6th of 250 Fls. 7th of 100 Fls. 8th of 50 Fls. 9th of 25 Fls. 10th of 10 Fls. 11th of 5 Fls. 12th of 2 Fls. 13th of 1 Fl.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls. 12 Florins are equal to \$5.

The next drawing takes place at Carlsruhe, under the direction of the Baden Government, on THE 25th FEBRUARY, 1855.

When every drawn number must obtain one of the above-mentioned Prizes, which will be paid in cash at the office of the undersigned. Those fortunate shareholders not residing on the spot, will have their amount of prizes paid, paid to them through an established Bank. The list of the result will be sent to each shareholder, and the successful numbers published in the newspapers.

The price of one ticket is \$2. The following advantages are given by taking a number of tickets, viz: 11 tickets cost only \$30. 30 tickets cost only \$300. 100 tickets cost only \$1,000. 1,000 tickets cost only \$10,000. The price for tickets can be sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, payable in any of the commercial towns of Germany, Holland, France, England, Scotland or Ireland.

For tickets and prospectuses apply to the undersigned Banking House, which is appointed for the sale of tickets.

MORITZ STIEBEL SOHN, 6-nders, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

N. B. Letters to be directed: per steam via Liverpool, to Moritz Stiebel Sohn, Bankers, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Remittances which arrive after the day of drawing will be returned, or invested in the next drawing, at the option of the sender. d7 lawtj 2awj37

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

From \$5 up to \$3,000.

TO COME OFF ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1854.

Tickets only One Dollar!

BRICK HOUSE & LOT FOR ONE DOLLAR!

ONLY THINK OF IT!—WHO'S IN?

THE Prizes consist in part of a two-story brick house and lot, on Floyd street near Main, nearly new, (built only two years) valued at \$3,000.

A fine Rosewood Piano, made by Chickering, a very superior article, valued at \$500.

A fine Gold Lever Watch and Chain, valued at \$150.

Also—Thirty-seven other prizes, from \$5 up to \$25, consisting in part of Rosewood Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Pearl and Ivory Portmonies, Albums superbly bound, and illustrated Gift Books. Together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are numbered and open for examination at our store.

The best musical talent in the city will be engaged for the concert.

The drawing and distribution of prizes will take place immediately after the concert.

For description of prizes and order of drawing see circular.

Price of tickets \$1. For sale in Frankfort, by MORRIS & HAMPTON.

C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky.

DRY AND SEASONED LUMBER.

WE are now selling for cash, at our yard on Washington street, the old Mansion House lot, and also a large lot of extra long lumber, at the regular market prices of green lumber. We intend hereafter keeping on hand a full stock of all kinds of Pianos, Joints, Stands, Lathes, &c. All orders left with us will be promptly filled out at our yard or at our MILL ON FLAT CREEK.

We are now receiving a full stock of 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3 and 4 inch Plank; also, Joists, Scantling, Rafter, and a lot of Walnut, Oak and Ash Plank, &c.

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